

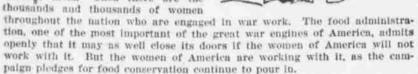
WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Women of Nation Are Doing Their Full Duty

W ASHINGTON.—The first flush of war enthusiasm has passed. The nation has settled down to war business. Not to be counted any small factor in the war business are the women. In the first place, of the 75,000 and more

clerks in the government department in Washington at least 60 per cent are women. Women are filling the chinks in the departments left vacant by the departure of men to war.

In the great war machinery women are more than half. True it is that in most instances they are but cogs in the great machines, but, nevertheless, they are important cogs, and the machine would not operate without them. Then there are the thousands and thousands of women



Another great organization which depends almost entirely upon women for its life is the Red Cross. It is a fact that the Red Cross leaders are men, but the mass of Red Cross workers are women. You can readily realize this If you visit Red Cross hendquarters here and watch the mail that goes out, the first address line generally begins with a "Mrs." or a "Miss."

Leaders of Women's Suffragists at the Capital

T HE most curious wemen in Washington are the suffragists of the women's party. Leader of the party is Miss Alice Paul. Miss Paul is not a handwoman. Her features are not clear cut or even and her complexion is



anything but attractive. But she has wide-open, deep eyes, and back of them a personality. There is something of EARLY WORK IN THE BULB as possible, as the sooner the seeds magnetism about her, and she is a leader, undeniably,

Second in command of the suffrage host is Miss Lucy Burns, a big, brawny woman, militant in her every move. Miss Burns, despite her militant bearing and air, is soft-spoken and a woman of refined training. Totally different is Mrs. Abby

NOW IM IN TH'

REGULATION

COUTFIT -HEY!

LATHE WOMEN ARE

WIN TH' WAR -

Scott Baker. She is the mother of three sons, all of them in military service. Mrs. Baker has the grace of a true Southern lady. Her deep brown eyes speak only kindness. Her low, melodious voice brings back memories of a cradle son. One pictures her rather presiding at the family dinner table rather than on the picket line

In and out of the woman's party headquarters there is a steady stream of motley women. Little, thin, emaciated girls, with bobbed hair and rundown heels. Little gray-haired women, little pudgy women of militancy, tall, dignified ladies and women of every sort.

is homelike. They laugh at their jall experiences and then they make loud protest against the administration. The spirit of rebellion runs high. These are the women who declare they are fighting for the cause of women. They declare they are fighting the only way. Maybe they are,

Maybe they are not. At any rate, every one of them is in earnest.

How Officers Helped Augustus to "Do His Bit"

ONE more cold-weather story. This is about something that wasn't on the program when the Drama League Players gave Shaw's "Augustus Does His Bit" at a local theater. The performer who was the Augustus of the evening gave such a finished perform-

ance of the role that many in the audience were heard to remark upon the completeness of his interpretation. Every detail of line and action

was brought out. As to costume, Augustus was English army regulation from head to foot,

Those English officers in the lefthand box were responsible for that. They demonstrated that night, unknown to the audience, the sportsmanlike qualities for which the British are

famous. It was shortly before the curtain went up on "Augustus Does His Bit," which, by the way, received its American premier that night. The British officers had come behind the scenes, and stood talking to Augustus. "I want to apologize for not having your regulation coat," said Augustus.

"This was the best we could do." "Take mine," said one officer, and out of his coat he came at once, be done so well as when the bed is prior to sowing. Despite protests Augustus soon stood clothed in a real English army coat. empty. There was just one fault remaining in his costume, and this was spotted at once by another of the Englishmen. "Your collar is white, and it ought old-fashioned double-white Norcissus apart being ample, and after sowing

to be khaki," said the officer. "Here, take mine." "But I can't take your collar." protested Augustus.

"You must," replied the Englishman. So Augustus did his bit.

And All He Could Do Was Sit and Watch Friend Eat

"B OB" ROBINSON, a resident of the Pacific coast, at large and nowhere in particular, is a visitor here for the purpose of working up interest in an invention which he claims is going to revolutionize things. He hasn't told TO TH' BEST



anybody what it is yet. It probably has to do with eating, for he tells this story to listeners. His venturesome spirit once led him into the Klondike country during the palmy days of its golden resources, where he proceeded to accumulate and lose a series of fortunes without batting an eye.

The time came when he got to the he had but ten cents left, and after mature deliberation he concluded to invest in a stew in a cheap hashery that was the rendezvous of all the down and outs in the town at the time. "Just as I had finished my repast," he said, "I ran into an old Klondike

pard who had cleaned up a million by a lucky strike. We fell into each other's arms like long-lost brothers, and then he said to me: "Old scout, you're the very man I've been looking for! I don't know a soul in this town, and I have got to mush back to Alaska on the next train, so get busy and take me to the swellest grub factory in these diggings and ditions, should be made ready as early knows what he knows by experience.

we'll have the best that money can buy!" "Well, I steered him up against the most expensive cafe in the town and he ordered things that would place a feast for the gods in the piker classand there I sat, chuck full of stew, and had to watch him!"

Officials and Newspaper Men Alike Keep Busy

T HE calinet officers are as busy as a boy killing snakes all day and half of the night. And as for the newspaper men, there is more "copy" to be had in town than a thousand men could do justice to in fifty years. One new

bureau is that of the custody of allen property, an office which has just moved into a flat on Sixteenth and P streets, getting its furniture in before the place was nearly finished. This activity will take care of the property in this country whose owners are Germans out of the United States. A. Mitchell Palmer is in charge and organizing his force. Among the estates to be handled will probably be that vacated by the German embassy. A few months ago Count von Berns-



torff, ambassador from Germany, lived in this stately mansion, which sits in imposing silence on a terrace along fashionable and beautiful Massachusetts avenue. Now the place, while nominally in the hands of the minister from Switzerland, is really watched by Uncle Sam. Being owned by Germany, it is liable to come first of all under the alien act, that is, unless some diplomatic

rules exempt it. It stands solitary today, every window barred, its dusty halls with a few bits of white furniture. Outside one of the lower windows is a thermometerproclaiming, no doubt, that it was a "cold day" for Germany when your Uncle stripped for the fight. Mr. Palmer is accompanied by his family, who are stopping here at a hotal.

OUR BIGGEST YEAR

OUR BIGGEST YEAR

IN FOREIGN TRADE

Most of the Money Remains Here for War Materials.

From Suffering



Remember the Youngster Likes to Help, Let Him Have a Corner of His Own and Let Him Plan and Plant It.

GARDEN

By L. M. BENNINGTON. With the first warm days the bulbous plants spring up and many a beginhas tried in vain to push them back until warm weather,

As a rule it is best to let nature be dictator. Hardy bulbs will ondure lots of cold; and if they do sometimes get hopelessly nipped of flower buds by undue haste, there is more frequently serious damage done to the roots by trying to curb the growth.

Do not be in a hurry to remove the leaves which should have been their winter coverlet. Loosen them up gradually, taking care that the plants There is an air of freedom and camaraderic about the headquarters that are not smothering. If the weather continues fine, work the loose leaves little more into the soil every day, thus gradually making the change.

If you wish to mark a choice specimen, tie a string around it white in bloom. The flowers come and go so rapidly that one must be prompt to be sure of marking the prize.

Some cut the tops from hyacinths as soon as the leaves turn yellow, remove them and plane to annuals. This is a very neat way of getting rid of the bulbs-and most effectual as a may well be drawn 18 inches apart. rule. But if you wish hyacinths anless you can afford to purchase new

bulbs, and if they cannot be tolerated is trouble for the thinner, who, in pulla permissible compromise is to trans- ing one is apt to pull both. plant the bulbs to some out-of-the-way ripen in peace.

tway for autumn planting. It is better to replant the hardy desirable, bulbs at least once in two or three

gether.

If you have a number of varieties of rake, rulins and more time or nationce than often much pleasure in growing tultps from seed. Some of the soft shades in old rose have been in our own garden evolved from the cross-fertilization of standard forms. There is pleasure, too, in watching the unfolding of the unknown. New varieties purchased of seedmen are always anounced and their beauties described; but these seedlings are positively new, and some of them are strikingly beau-

end of his financial rope. One day THE ONION AND THE PARSNIP

By W. R. GILBERT.

Onions can never have too rich a

recently been added.

into shapely, usable roots of good size. As a matter of fact, we never see parsnips too big, provided the roots are clean and shapely, but undersized specimens with possible prongs to their bodies are hardly worth the dig-Most of the pronging, possibly all of it, arises from the prepared oil. If

are got in, with safety, the better the

chances will be for their developing

white sand can be had to incorporate with the soil, it should be freely used. In digging, two spits at least are necessary, and if the grower chooses to go another foot he will be repaid for his trouble. After digging a dry day and dry soil hould be given for working the whole

with a digging fork; after that some little consolidation of the surface will be necessary to prevent sinking into ollows during the process of sowing For this the surface must be suffifently dry to prevent all suspicion of linging to the feet, and if you cannot have those happy conditions just at the time wanted, you must wait for

Drills about two inches in depth should be drawn for the seeds, and as we want really food roots, the drills In these the seeds should be sown

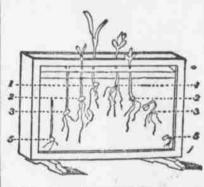
other year, there is a better way, un- thinly, and the error of putting in 50 seeds where but one is wanted should not be so common. Allowance must, Those discolored leaves are a necest of course, be made for failures, but sity to the plant which is ripening the two seeds should never touch, or there

The onlon is a deeper rooting subcorner of the yard, where they can ject than many are aware of and although all we want is above ground, They may then be dried and packed to get that good the roots go down into it, so deep tilinge in this case is

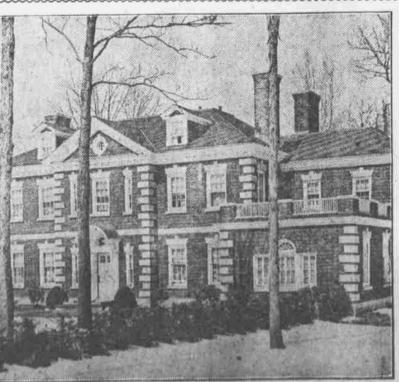
If the ground is well worked, under years, else they become too thickly dry conditions, it can be thoroughly matted. Besides, the soil needs a re- firmed, and it can hardly be too firm newal of fertilizer; and this can never or too much consolidated for onlons

The drills may be drawn as for Poeticus blasts in the bud. This is with a thoroughly dry surface the usually remedied by resetting the roller may be brought into requisition, ly smoothed over with the back of a

money to buy new varieties, there is DO NOT PLANT TOO DEEP



The picture shows that if plants are soil for their requirements. Parsnips set too deep in the ground they cannot can, and all we want for the latter is get up through the ground. The figa deeply tilled plot in fairly good ures on the side represent inches. earth, to which no fresh manure has When planted very deep some seeds rot. Always follow the directions on This, given fairly dry weather con- the seed packets, for the seedman



An Effective Planting of Spruce and Fig Which Forms an Attractive Hedge

European Conflict Responsible for America's Unprecedented Business.

Uncle Sam's Participation in Hostilities Creates Slogan of "Win the War Rather Than Win Profits."

"The event of transcending importry during 1917 was the entrance of nual report as chief of the bureau of rived at. foreign and domestic commerce of Uncle Sam's department of commerce.

tinues Mr. Cutler, "the business of the was to make the most of new opportunities in the markets of nonbelligerent countries, to take wise and needthe war, and to sell munitions and supplies to the belligerents.

"These were legitimate activities. They were vital to the industrial life of the nation. But when we entered the war, the perspective changed. Trade with our war associates assumed a new, a different, a much greater significance in our eyes. It became primarily a means of winning the war rather than of winning profits. It became a link between the greatest storehouse in the world and the European in the world struggle.

Prospects for Future. "Our attitude toward the markets in the time being with strict reference to ey but with perfectly good credit. policies which govern our political relations. However, it is confidently exand with Australia will not be too sesiduously and intelligently during the past few years.

"Important as it is that we hold our own advantage in these and other markets we must not lose sight of the fact that all such advantages are likely to disappear if we do not come out of the

war victoriously." Greatest Foreign Trade.

The report reviews in an exhaustive manner the foreign trade of the country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which it refers to as greatest year in foreign trade." The one. It is not only a duty to them that statistics are arranged to show the be easily traced.

Unusual activities of the bureau during the year resulted from the en- tive, thus lessening the work and dantrance of the United States into the war, these activities including the organization of a staff for licensing exports, work in connection with the tin plate conservation campaign, the collection of information concerning foreign embargo legislation, the facilitation of exports of raw materials from Russia, the protection of American There is often complaint that the parsnips, but closer together, one foot trade-marks in foreign countries, and numerous others, all of which were carried on by the regular bureau staff, except the export license work, for bulbs, which have become matted to- or failing that, well walked and final- which volunteer work was accepted from the outside.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 13 traveling special agents in the employ of the bureau, while at the close of the year this staff had been doubled. The information collected by these agents helps American manufacturers to extend their trade now and is also aimed to help them prepare for trade after the war.

UNCLE SAM'S RECORD CROPS

Country's Farm Products Are Worth \$21,000,000,000 More Than in Any Previous Year.

Many crops have exceeded the production of other years, while the value of the country's farm products, with a total estimated unofficially at \$21,000,-000,000, far exceeds any other year in history, according to the final estimates of production of the principal fram crops recently announced by Uncle Sam's department of agriculture.

The production estimates are: Corn, 3,159,494,000 bushels; winter wheat, 418,070,000 bushels; spring wheat, 232,-758,000 bushels; all wheat, 650,828,000 bushels; oats, 1,587,286,000 bushels; barley, 208,975,000 bushels; rye, 60,145,-000 bushels; buckwheat, 17,460,000 bushels; beans, 15,701,000 bushels; kafirs, 75,866,000 bushels; onlon, 13,-544,000 bushels; cabbage, 502,700 tons; hops, 27,778,000 pounds; cranberries, 245,000 barrels; apples, 58,203,000 barrels; peaches, 45,066,000 barrels; pears, 13,281,000 bushels; oranges, 12,832,000 boxes flaxseed, 8,473,000 bushels, rice 36,278,000 bushels; potatoes, 442,536,-000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 87,141,000 bushels; hay, tame, 79,528,000 tons; hay, wild, 15,402,000 tons; tobacco, 1,-196,451,000 pounds; sugar beets, 6,-237,000 tons.

Do Something You Dislike Each Day, | spring up. The doctrine of prepared-A writer in the American Magazine ness is much better understood now says: "There is only one way to keep than it was at the beginning of last the will active, and that is by exer- year. It is as true for the individual cising it. The will is like the muscles, as the nation. It may cost a good deal for even the finest of athletes soon of time and energy and money, but it gets out of condition unless he exer- saves in the end." rises. A man ought to do every day something that he does not care to do, just for the sake of exercising his will. That sort of exercise keeps it in con- and let my clothes dry on me. They dition ready for the harder things of were filled up with another ship's

Secretary of the Treasury Explains How and Why, and the Benefits Uncle Sam Derives.

The loans made by the United States to the governments at war with ASSUMES A NEW PHASE States to the governments at war with Germany are arranged by the secretary of Uncle Sam's treasury and submitted to the president and made with his approval.

The secretary states that his judgment in making these loans is determined largely by the monthly requirements of the applicants. The different powers, through their duly authorized tance to the foreign trade of the coun- representatives, make their representations as to their necessities the United States into the war," de- for carrying on the war, and after disclares Burwell S. Cutler in his first an- cussion the various amounts are ar-

These loans, says the secretary, are essential for our own protection, not "From the beginning of the war to only for our protection in a military the time of our entrance into it," con- way, but for our economic protection and welfare. The production of the American manufacturer and exporter United States has been speeded up and greatly stimulated. We are producing more than our own needs, and our own economic protection and welfare deful steps in preparation for trade after | mand that we sell much of our products to our allies. To accomplish this we must extend these credits to enable them to buy our products.

Their commercial salvation is an essential part of their effectiveness in the war, and their commercial well-being demands that their export trade be maintained in a considerable measure. They must keep their civil population engaged to the extent necessary to sustain their industrial and economic existence. It is sound economic policy on our part to assist them in maintainnations with whom we had cast our lot | ing their industrial life and economic welfare.

Very little of the money lonned to our allies, the secretary states, goes nonbelligerent countries has also out of the United States. Most of it changed as a matter of course. Trade is spent right here for war materials with them must now be conducted with and foodstuffs. The money we are ada careful and patriotic deference to vancing is not a contribution; it is a the successful prosecution of the war, loan, on which they will pay interest Preparations that we make to hold our and which ultimately will be repaid in place in those markets and to expand full. Our allies are looked upon by us our opportunities must be made for as solvent peoples, without ready mon-

Their expenditures of this money in this country are sepervised by us. pected that our trade with South Their purchases are made with the ad-America, the far East, South Africa, vice and assistance of our war industries board. This system not only proriously interfered with and that we tects the borrowing ally but prevents may reap in the future the benefits of competitive bidding against the other having cultivated those markets so as- allies and the United States itself, and obtains for the borrower the same prices, the same terms, and the same treatment our own government demands in making its own purchases.

When one remembers that the loans made to our allies enable them to do the fighting that otherwise the American army would have to do at much expense, not only of men but of money, money which would not be returned to us and lives that could never be restored, the wisdom of our policy in financing our allies is plain we are performing in lending them growth of trade month by month since part of our great wealth; it is a great 1913, so that the effect of the war may duty we are performing to our soldiers and sailors and our nation in making our allies powerful and effecger and suffering for our own men and in bringing the war to an earlier close.

****************** President Wilson Favors **Testaments for Soldiers**

A message from President Wilson indorsing the campaign of the American Bible society to raise a fund of \$100,000 to supply testaments to men in Uncle Sam's army and navy was read recently by request of the federal council of churches. The president wrote:

"This is an object which I am sure all Christian people will want to see accomplished. I hope that it may be accomplished. I hope that it may be, for the sake of the men who are going to the front. They will need the support of the only book from which they can get The nation-wide campaign

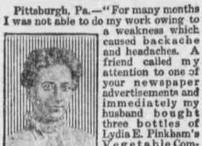
also was indorsed by Col. Theodore Roosevelt as a worthy effort to "put the church behind Pershing and the American army abroad."

.......... Nonessential Industries. Assurances that for the present at

least nonessential industries would not be disturbed were given recently at a conference of Uncle Sam's new war service committees which have been appointed to co-operate with the council of national defense. The object was touched on by Daniel Willard, chairman of the war industries board; Dr. H. A. Garfield, fuel administrator, and W. S. Gifford, director of the council of national defense. Mr. Willard pointed out that some industries are and will be more essential than others in the winning of the war. Doctor Garfield said that a list had been presented to him of between 500 and 600 Industries, in one of which \$1,000,000,-000 was invested, and which were called nonessential industries. The committees which met in conference repesent all the different industries in the country, one committee being appointed for each class of industry.

"I had a wash at the Sallors' home life when they occur, and, above all, crew."-Hallfax Survivor'in New York prepared for emergencies that may Evening Sun.

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



caused backaches and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine

and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Mrs. JAS. ROHRBERG, 620 Knapp St.,

N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Women who suffer from any form of
weakness, as indicated by displacements, flammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Rohr-berg's suggestion and give Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound a orough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ailments. If you have mysterious complications write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Not Encouraging. "Sir, I want to marry your daughter." "Do you, young man? Well, there's no accounting for tastes."

Dodd's Kidney Pills Relieve After 20 Years' Suffering

Mrs. James Dotz, of Zanesville, O., is one of thousands of people who in the past 40 years have been relieved of the agonies of kidney trouble by taking Dodd's Kidney Pilis. Only recently we received an unsolicited letter from Mrs. Dotz, which reads as follows;

"For twenty long years I suffered with heart disease and bladder inflammation. I had frequent chills, cramps in the muscles and suffered from headachs and backache. I was often dizxy and had flashes of light and floating specks before my eyes. I could get no heip until I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pilis. Then I began to improve right away and six boxes of these Pilis completed the cure.

"My little boy also had kidney trouble and was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pilis. I hope thousands of others, suffering set I have, hear of your wonderful remedy."

Mighty few people realize in time that Kidney Trouble is making its advances upon their health. They put off treatment—they say, "Oh. Pil be all right in a day or two." And the malady tightens its grip. Result: Bright's Disease, hospital treatment, doctor's bills—often death.

The Real Thing. "Did your young man speak to you with acerbity, Amanda?' "No'ra; he spoke with a lisp."

A WONDERFUL LETTER FROM A SOLDIER Old Veteran Suffers From Stomach Trouble for 30 Years-Then Finds

Relief in PEPS-AID. Mr. Bivins of Decatur, Illinois, writes "I have always thought I would never allow my name to be used in connection with the many advertised medicines, but, since I have received such wonderful benefit from the use of PEPS-AID for stomach trouble, I believe it would be wrong for me to withhold my name from the public. I was a sufferer from stomach trouble for I was a sufferer from stomach trouble for more than thirty years and tried very many doctors and patent medicines with only temporary relief. Since I finished taking the last of three boxes of PEPS-AID, I have been entirely free from any stomach trouble."

stomach trouble."
"What PEPS-AID has done for Mr. Bi vins it will do for you."
Sold by druggists in 25c, 50c and dollar boxes. Your druggist has it or can get it PEPS-AID Company, Goshen, Ind. Adv.

Some people make an awful fuss about a man's being his own worst enemy-but why should they care?

Cuticura Stops Itching. The Soap to cleanse and Ointment to soothe and heal most forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Ideal for toilet use. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50,-Adv.

Life's pleasures are not so numerous that you can afford to snub one,

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad. A bushel of fun is sometimes foi-

lowed by a peck of trouble. Conted tongue, vertigo and constipation are relieved by Garfield Tea.

To acuire a profound knowledge of nen, study women.

